

SOL REVIEW

Name:

Have this review with you during all class periods

VUS 2-3 COLONIAL PERIOD

The exchange of goods between the Americas and Europe was called the **Columbian Exchange**

Who discovered the Americas? **Christopher Columbus**

Where was the first permanent English settlement in North America **Jamestown**

Jamestown was settled by what company? **Va. Company of London**

The Va. Company of London is what type of company? **Joint stock**

New England was settled by what two groups? **Puritans and Pilgrims**

What were they seeking? **Religious freedom**

What was the purpose of the Jamestown settlement? **Economic opportunity**

What was the first representative body in North America? **House of Burgesses**

What is it called today? **General Assembly**

English nobility who received large land grants? **Cavaliers**

Most of those who came to Jamestown arrived as? **Indentured servants**

Exploration by which European power did not lead to large scale immigration, thus little conflicts with Native Americans? **France**

The first slaves brought to Jamestown worked on? **Tobacco plantations**

Which region was settled by people who had a strong belief in religious tolerance?

Middle Colonies

Social status in the New England colonies was determined by? **Standing in the Church**

Social status in the Southern colonies was determined by? **Family status, money, land ownership**

The colony of Rhode Island was founded to resist what? **Puritan persecution**

Who founded Rhode Island? **Roger Williams**

Which regions economy was dependent on:

fishing, shipbuilding, lumbering, manufacturing, and small scale subsistence

farming? **New England**

shipbuilding, small scale farming, and trading? **Middle**

plantations and small scale farming? **South**

What areas of the south depended on small scale farming and hunting? **Appalachian foothills**

A ____ is grown strictly for money? **Cash Crop**

VUS 4 REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

The French were driven out of Canada and their territories west of the Appalachian mountains following the? **French and Indian War**

The French and Indian War increased migration into the **Ohio Territory**.

This prohibited settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains: **Proclamation of 1763**

The Boston Tea party is an example of colonial protests over: **taxation**.

This book challenged the moral authority of the King to rule over the colonies: **Common Sense**

The idea of natural rights of life liberty and property: **John Locke**

He also wrote that if the government violated this the people have the right to rebel:

Social Contract

Wrote *Common Sense*? **Thomas Paine**

This document contains "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal" **Declaration of Independence**.

It was written by: **Thomas Jefferson**

Those for independence from England: **Patriots.**

Those against independence from England: **Loyalists**

"Give me liberty or give me Death": **Patrick Henry**

Leader of Colonial forces: **George Washington.**

Negotiated treaty of alliance with the French: **Benjamin Franklin**

Aided by the French the Americans won the Revolution with the British surrender at: **Yorktown.**

Turning Point Battle-**Saratoga**

VUS 5 THE NEW AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

What was the first American attempt at government? **Articles of Confederation**

Problems with the Articles of Confederation:

Weak national government

No power to tax

Could not control interstate trade

No common currency

VUS 5 CONSTITUTION

Supported strong national government: **Federalists**

Opposed strong national government: **Anti-Federalists**

This compromise of the two plans balanced the power between the large and small states: **Great Compromise**

This compromise decided the issue of slavery with regard to representation: **3/5ths**

Type of government created by the Constitution: **Federal**

Father of the Constitution: **James Madison**

Presided over the Constitutional convention: **George Washington**

Wrote the Bill of Rights: **James Madison**

Wrote the Virginia Declaration of Rights: **George Mason**

This abolished the Anglican Church in Virginia and was the basis for the separation of church and state: **Va. Statute of Religious Freedom**

Supreme Court Decision-judicial review-**Marbury v. Madison**

Supreme Court Decision-implied powers-**McCullough v. Maryland**

Supreme Court Decision-federal power over state power-commerce clause-**Gibbons v. Ogden**

Decisions under this Supreme Court justice strengthened the power of the federal government-**John Marshall**

VUS 5 RATIFICATION of the CONSTITUTION

The three writers of the *Federalist Papers* and major supporters of the Federalists:

James Madison, John Jay and Alexander Hamilton

VUS 6 EARLY GOVERNMENT and WESTWARD EXPANSION

The Democratic-Republicans were led by: **Thomas Jefferson.**

Describe supporters of the Democratic - Republican Party: **Farmers and artisans from the South**

This purchase more than doubled the size of the United States: **Louisiana Purchase**

The exploration of this purchase: **Lewis and Clark**

Served as translator and guide on this voyage: **Sacajawea**

The belief that America would stretch from sea to sea and into the Mexican territory:

Manifest Destiny

US victory in Mexican war leads to territorial gains where: **California, New Mexico and Utah Territory**

The United States annexed Texas after it gained its independence from: **Mexico-** following a battle in which all the men died there-**Alamo**

The forcible removal of Cherokee and other Indian tribes to reservations in Oklahoma:

Trail of Tears

This was the President-**Andrew Jackson** and act-**Indian Removal Act**-which moved the Indians

A large number of workers on the transcontinental railroad came from: **Mexico, China and Ireland**

The War of 1812 was fought against the: **British**

The American victory in the War of 1812 increased migration into: **Florida**

The US and Britain jointly occupied this area after the War of 1812-**Oregon Territory**

A government in which power is given to those most qualified is called: **Aristocracy**

The practice of using public offices to benefit members of the victorious party: **Spoils System**

Who was the first President to use this as indicated by the picture of him riding a pig?

Andrew Jackson

What was the Bank of the U.S.? **Federal money and rich people's money were put in the bank. Was seen as a tool of the rich.**

Why did Jackson oppose the bank? **He felt it was a tool of the rich.**

What was eliminated in 1828 that allowed more people to vote? **Property qualifications**

Who wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin*? **Harriet Beecher Stowe**

Who wrote *The Liberator* and called for the immediate and uncompensated emancipation of slaves:

William Lloyd Garrison

Led slave revolt in Southampton county, Virginia: **Nat Turner**

Former slave who became a leading abolitionist: **Frederick Douglass**

VUS 6 SLAVERY ISSUES

Drew a line through the Louisiana Purchase allowing slavery south of the line: **Missouri Compromise**

Compromise of 1850 allowed what state to enter as a free state: **California**

What were the other provisions of the Compromise?

Utah and New Mexico territory- popular sovereignty

To allow the people in new states to decide its laws including whether to allow slavery or not: **Popular Sovereignty**

Provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska Act: **Popular sovereignty, birth of Republican Party**

VUS 7 CIVIL WAR

Led to the secession of Southern states: **Election of Lincoln**

Angered Southern leaders and slave-owners- Emancipation Proclamation

The spark that started the Civil War: **Ft. Sumter**

Emancipation Proclamation is issued after what Union victory: **Antietam**

What battle is considered the turning point? **Gettysburg**

Identify the two sides that were fighting: **Confederate, Union**

To end the Civil War, Lee surrendered to Grant at: **Appomattox Court House**

"Four score and seven years ago our fore-fathers..." **Gettysburg Address**

Assassinated Lincoln: **John Wilkes Booth**

Radical Republicans played a major role in the 1868 impeachment of: **Andrew Johnson**

The South was divided into 5 Military Districts, abolished state governments approved by Lincoln and Johnson and set up new requirements in -**Reconstruction Act of 1867.**

Democrats in the South were allowed to return to power by this compromise, which allowed Rutherford B. Hayes to be named President, military was removed:

Compromise of 1877

Laws put into place in the South legalizing segregation: **Black codes or Jim Crow laws**

What was the 3 Reconstruction Amendments?" **13-Abolished Slavery, 14-Equal Protection for all Americans regardless of race, 15- Guaranteed the Right to vote to all men regardless of race**

What 2 Civil War Generals did not want the South punished-**Lee and Grant**

VUS 8 POST-RECONSTRUCTION

Late 19th century immigrants came from what areas? **Southern and eastern Europe, China and Japan**

The process of absorbing new culture, many immigrants were resistant to this:
assimilation

What served an essential role in the assimilation of immigrants into American society?

Public schools

What did the Chinese Exclusion Act and Immigration Restriction Act of 1921 do?

Curb/halt immigration

Supreme Court ruled that "separate but equal did not violate the 14th Amendment"

Plessy v. Ferguson

Mass movement of African Americans to Northern cities in search of jobs and to escape discrimination: **Great Migration**

This movement used government to reform problems created by Industrialization-

Progressive Movement

Goals of the Progressive Movement-**Gov't controlled by the people, guaranteed economic opportunities through gov't regulation, elimination of social injustices**

Roosevelt's Plan-**Square Deal**

Wilson's Deal-**New Freedom**

Labor Unions-**Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor(AFL), American**

Railway Union(ARU), ILGWU(Industrial Ladies Garment Workers Unions)

Labor Strikes-**Haymarket, Homestead, and Pullman**

AFL leader-**Samuel Gompers**

ARU leader-**Eugene Debs**

Accomplishments of Unions-**child labor laws, better pay, better working hours and conditions**

Who argued that the lynching of Blacks by KKK was an act of terrorism-**Ida B. Wells**

What act provided free land to any settlers willing to live on and work the land-

Homestead Act

What brought an end to the era of the cowboy-**Barbed wire, railroads**

Reasons for economic growth after the Civil War-**Laissez-faire policies towards business, cheap labor from immigrants, natural resources and navigable rivers**

When gov't stays out of business-**laissez faire**

Believed in gradual approach to ending segregation-**Booker T. Washington**

Believed in equality immediately and started NAACP-**W.E.B. Dubois**

2 leaders of the Women's Suffrage Movement-**Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony**

Amendment which gave women the right to vote-**19th amendment**

VUS 8 INVENTIONS/ INVENTORS

Cotton Gin: **Eli Whitney**- What affect does it have on the South? **It increased demand for slaves.**

Assembly Line: **Henry Ford**

Wizard of Menlo Park; Electricity: **Thomas Edison**

Mechanical Reaper: **Cyrus McCormick**

Airplane: **Wright Brothers**

J.P. Morgan: **Investment banker**

John D. Rockefeller: **Standard Oil**

Steel-**Andrew Carnegie**

Cornelius Vanderbilt: **Railroad**

Telephone: **Alexander Graham Bell**

New process for stronger steel: **Bessemer**

VUS 9 IMPERIALISM AND WORLD WAR I

IMPERIALISM

Open Door Policy-**Equal trading rights in China**

Dollar Diplomacy-**Urging businesses and banks to invest in Latin America**

Roosevelt Corollary-**Speak softly and carry a big stick-if American interests are threatened the US will have to intervene**

Land gains from Spanish American War-**annexed-Puerto Rico and Guam, protectorate-Cuba, purchased-Philippines**

Reason for Panama Canal-**to further trade, military**

Why we annexed Hawaii and how?-**to protect American Businessmen's sugar interests and threatened Queen Liliuokalani with force if she did not step down**

How we got Alaska-**Seward purchased for 7.2 million-later oil discovered there**

World War I

US stance at beginning of war: **Isolationist**

The ocean liner that was sunk by German submarines: **Lusitania**

Whose side did the US join? **Allied**

Reasons for US involvement: **Freedom of the seas, ties with Britain, to make the world safe for democracy, Zimmerman telegram.**

4 parts of Wilson's Fourteen points you need to know-**Self Determination, Freedom of the Seas, League of Nations, Mandate System**

Treaty of Versailles provisions-**French and English demanded Germany be punished-pay for damage to their countries, League of Nations created, National boundaries redrawn (new nations-no more Austria-Hungary Empire). Remember "ia" countries**

Why did the US not join the League of Nations-**The US did not want an international organization to decide our Foreign Policy**

VUS 10-1920's AND 1930's

1920's

1. What was important about the 1920's-**challenge to traditional values**
2. Why were magazines, newspapers, and radio's important-**way people received news and created common culture**
3. Describe the Scopes Trial-**trial involving teaching of evolution in school**
4. Why did the KKK rise in the north-**discrimination towards immigrants and AA in the north**
5. What was Prohibition and 2 amendments-**18th amendment made alcohol illegal-21st repealed it**

1930's

6. What were the causes of the Stock Market Crash-**overspeculation, expansion of credit, bankruptcies, bank deposits invested in the market, banks ran out of money**
7. What were the consequences of the Stock Market Crash-**customers couldn't get money from banks, no new investments**
8. What is the date of the crash-**10/29/1929**

9. What were the Causes of the Great Depression-**stock market crash, Federal Reserve took no action, High protective tariff-Hawley Smoot led to retaliatory tariffs**
10. What was the Impact of the Depression-**Unemployment/Homelessness, Collapse of financial system, decline in demand for goods, political labor union unrest, farm foreclosures**
11. Over farming and drought led this condition in the Midwest: **Dust Bowl**
12. What were other farmer problems-**farm foreclosures and migration**
13. Programs to help the US overcome the Depression by FDR- **New Deal-relief, recovery, reform**
14. What were the New Deal Programs-**WPA(Works progress Administration)-created jobs for immediate relief, AAA(Agricultural Adjustment Act)-made farmers decrease production to raise prices, FDIC(Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)-protected people's money in the banks up to a certain amount**

VUS 11/12 WORLD WAR II

US stance at beginning of war: **Isolationist**

What actions did the U.S. take against Japan for invading China in the 1930's-**Embargo-oil, steel and Stimson Doctrine-would not recognize territorial gains by Japan in China**

What 2 actions caused the US to help the Allies-**Fall of France and Battle of Britain**

Allowed US to send war supplies to England in return for bases in the Caribbean: **Lend-Lease Act**

This event started WWII-**invasion of Poland by Germany and Soviet Union**

December 7, 1941- **"A date that will live in infamy" -Attack on Pearl Harbor-U.S. enters the war**

Turning point of war in Pacific: **Midway**

Began the liberation of Western Europe: **D-day**

Major 3 Allied Powers: **US, USSR, British**

Leaders: **FDR, Stalin, Churchill**

Axis Powers: **Germany, Japan, Italy**

Leaders: **Hitler, Tojo, Mussolini**

Turning point of the Eastern European front: **Stalingrad**

This ended WWII-**Atomic Bombs dropped on Japan**

Established the standards by which Prisoners of War are supposed to be treated:

Geneva Convention

The systematic killing on the basis of race, religion, ethnic background, etc.: **genocide**

The killing of 6 million Jews and others by Nazi Germany: **Holocaust**

Trials where people were individually responsible for actions-**Nuremberg Trials**

African-American unit that flew fighters in Europe: **Tuskegee Airmen**

Japanese-American regiment: **Nisei regiments**

Role of Navajo Indians: **Code talkers**

What happened to Japanese Americans living on the West Coast? **Placed in internment camps**

These items were rationed-**gas, rubber, silk, coffee, shoes**

This was used to keep American involved in the war effort-**propaganda**

These helped pay for the war-**war bonds**

This was another name for the draft-**selective service**

This was the name given women who worked in factories-**Rosie the Riveter**

VUS 13 FOREIGN POLICY and the COLD WAR

2 remaining Superpowers following WW II: **US and USSR**

Economic systems of both: **Capitalism and communism**

What German city was divided following WWII and needed supplies dropped from the air? **Berlin**

What was the plan to aid Berlin by air called? **The Berlin Airlift**

Military alliance led by US: **NATO**

Military alliance led by USSR: **Warsaw Pact**

War that ended right where it began, at the 38th parallel: **Korean War**

Foreign Policy involving containment-**Truman Doctrine**

What happened to public opinion in the US during the Vietnam War? **Protests on college campuses and people opposed to the draft**

Why did we get involved in Vietnam-**Containment**. Which side was Communist-**North Vietnam**. How did it end?-**All of Vietnam became Communist**

Countries controlled politically and economically by the USSR: **Satellite countries**

Countries Stalin was given after WWII-**Iron Curtain or Eastern Bloc countries**

Formed near the end of World War II to create opportunities to prevent global wars: **United Nations**

This former enemy of the US adopted a democratic form of government and became a strong ally of the US: **Japan**

This plan provided massive financial relief to war-torn Europe: **Marshall Plan**

Country which became Communist in 1949-**China**

This was the failed invasion of Cuba by Cuban revolutionaries aided by the CIA: **Bay of Pigs**

Leader of Cuba: **Fidel Castro**

Remaining Communist countries in the world today: **China, North Korea, and Cuba**

Role of Reagan in the Cold War-**challenged moral legitimacy of the Soviet Union-“Mr. Gorbachev-tear down this wall”**

Post war era goals-**Foreign aid, Humanitarian aid, Support for Human Rights**

George H.W. Bush's post war goals-**Fall of Communism in Eastern Europe, reunification of Germany, Collapse of Yugoslavia, Breakup of Soviet State, Persian Gulf War 90-91-1st war women served in combat, Operation Desert Storm**
Clinton's post war role-**NAFTA, Full Diplomatic relations with Vietnam, Lifting of economic sanctions against S.Africa when gov't ended apartheid, NATO action in former Yugoslavia**

George W. Bush's post war policies-**Terrorists attacks on 9/11, War in Afghanistan and Iraq**

Foreign Policies

The Western Hemisphere is different from Europe and should not be colonized: **Monroe Doctrine**

Aid any country in its fight against Communism, developed for use in Turkey and Greece: **Truman doctrine**

Plan to aid Europe in rebuilding after World War II: **Marshall Plan**

Loan money to countries in Latin America to keep them out of debt: **Dollar diplomacy**

Policy that said that all nations should have equal trading rights in China: **Open Door policy**

At the end of this war the United States added Guam and Puerto Rico as territories, made Cuba a protectorate, and purchased the Philippines: **Spanish-American War**

The United States aided this country in its fight for independence from Colombia:

Panama

What was the purpose of the Panama Canal? **To further world trade**

The threat of going to the edge of nuclear war: **Massive retaliation / brinkmanship**

US policy to not allow Communism to spread into Eastern Europe: **Containment**

Speak softly and carry a big stick-Roosevelt Corollary

VUS 14 CIVIL RIGHTS

Court case that led to the desegregation of schools: **Brown v. Board of Education**

Lead lawyer for the NAACP in the case and would become the 1st African-American to serve on the Supreme Court: **Thurgood Marshall**

Led the NAACP legal defense team in Virginia: **Oliver Hill**

Reaction in the South to the *Brown v. Board of Education*: **Massive resistance**

"I Have a Dream" speech: **Martin Luther King, jr.**

Type of resistance primarily used (i.e. Sit-ins): **Non-violent**

Believed in any means necessary-**Malcolm X**

Prohibited discrimination based on race, religion, national origin, and gender and

desegregated public accommodations: **Civil Rights Act of 1964**

Outlawed literacy tests and increased number of African Americans registered to vote in the South: **Voting Rights Act of 1965**

24th amendment-**banned poll taxes**

VUS 15 Contemporary America

Membership of the Supreme Court-diversity-includes- **Sandra Day O'Connor, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Clarence Thomas, Sonia Sotomayor**

The US Supreme Court has 3 roles-**1)protects individual rights enumerated in the Constitution 2)identifies a constitutional basis for a right to privacy 3)invalidates acts which justices agree exceed authority granted to gov't officials in Constitution**

Immigrants come from these 2 regions-**Asia, Latin America**

Issues relating to Immigration-**Strain on gov't services, low paying jobs,border issues, pathway to citizenship, bilingual education-ESL,cultural diversity**

1st women in space: **Sally Ride**

1st person to orbit the earth-**John Glenn**

1st man on the moon-**Neil Armstrong**

Technological advances in Space-**space shuttle, Mars Rover, Voyager missions, Hubble telescope**

Technological advances in Communications-**Satellite, GPS, Personal Communication devices**

Changes in work, school, and health care in recent decades-**Telecommuting, On line courses, growth of service industries, breakthroughs in medical research-diagnostic and imaging technologies,outsourcing and off-shoring**

President Reagan and conservative Republicans advocated for 5 things-**1)tax cuts**

2)responsibilities to states 3)appointment of judges/justices –judicial restraint

4)reduction in gov't programs 5)strengthened military

The "Reagan Revolution" extended beyond his time in office for these 4 reasons

1)election VP George H.W. Bush 2)election centrist Democrat-Bill Clinton

3)Republican sweep of Congress and statehouses in 1990's 4)election of George W. Bush

Government promotes a healthy economy characterized by full employment and low inflation through-**1)Federal reserve control money supply 2)President and Congress regulates economy**

United States responses to terrorism-**Heightened security at home-Patriot Act and Diplomatic and military initiatives**

PRESIDENTS

1st President of the United States: **George Washington**

Was responsible for the Indian Removal Act: **Andrew Jackson**

Leader of one of the two original political parties, the Democratic-Republicans: **Thomas Jefferson**

Election led to the secession of South Carolina and 6 other southern states: **Abraham Lincoln**

"We will pay any price, bear any burden,...to ensure the survival of liberty" **John F. Kennedy**

He proposed the League of Nations in the 14 Points, which the US did not join: **Woodrow Wilson**

Following his election he implemented his "New Deal" policies which attempted to bring relief to Americans suffering through the Depression: **Franklin D. Roosevelt**

As President the US more than doubled in size: **Thomas Jefferson**

His election signaled the end of Reconstruction: **Rutherford B. Hayes**

Made the decision to drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki: **Harry Truman**

"Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall" **Ronald Reagan**

President when the Depression began-failed to help: **Herbert Hoover**

Played a major role in the passage of Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the 24th amendment: **Lyndon B. Johnson**

President when the Cold War ended: **George Bush, Sr.**

His 2 Cold War policies were Massive Retaliation and Brinkmanship and General at D-Day-**Eisenhower**